

SNUBBED BY JOUAUST

Bertillon is Humiliated on the Witness Stand.

DREYFUS' DAY OF TRIUMPH

Army Officers Give Evidence in the Prisoner's Favor. One Witness Against Him Is Proven to be a Convicted Embezzler.

(By Telegraph.)

RENNES, Sept. 1.—This was a very satisfactory day for Dreyfus. The Beaupre witness, Germain, who was to prove that Dreyfus attended the Alsatian manoeuvres found his statements denied by a reputable witness, while Germain himself, it was proved, underwent two convictions for swindling. This was the only testimony against Dreyfus, the remainder of the depositions being in his favor, several of them being very weighty, as in the case of Captain Carvalho, General Sebert and Major Hartman, their evidence going to show that particulars of the firing manual of the "120 gun" and hydro-pneumatic brake were almost matters of common knowledge among the officers and that the contention that Dreyfus, from his special position on the staff, and peculiar movements could be acquainted with them, has no solid basis. This was the sum of the day's proceedings which were not marked by any incident of unusual incident, the Roget-Brayere episode, in which General Roget clearly gave himself away, being the only matter which attracted special attention.

M. Bertillon was severely snubbed by the presiding officer when he wished to reply to General Sebert, who had condemned his system as fantastic.

As soon as General Sebert had finished his testimony M. Bertillon bounced up and asked to be allowed to speak. Colonel Jouaust quickly turned to the usher and said: "Bring in the next witness," whereupon M. Bertillon, extremely chagrined, returned to his seat.

M. Godfrey Cavaignac, former minister of war, returned to Rennes this evening. There is much speculation respecting the motive for his reappearance here. The general conjecture is that it implies a fresh shuffling of the cards of the prosecution. Symptoms of despondency have manifested themselves in Dreyfusard circles during the last few days.

Following is a detailed report of today's proceedings:

The Dreyfus court-martial opened today with the reading of an official report on M. Du Breuil (not Du Breuil) who August 22 testified to having met Dreyfus and a German at the house of a mutual friend named Bodson. The cross examination of this witness had reflected on his character but the report was to the effect that he never was a horse dealer, as claimed by Maurice Labori, leading counsel for the defense, that his character was most respectable and that he was held in high esteem.

DREYFUS INDIGNANT.

Dreyfus expressed intense indignation at the reference made in court of his personal relations with Madame Bodson. "I emphatically reassert," said he, "that I never met any foreigners at M. Bodson's and I beg the court to make such inquiries as are necessary to ascertain the truth of this point."

Germain, a groom, one of the witnesses cited by Colonel Jouaust, testified that he was at Mulgus in 1886, where he was employed in a livery stable, he said, and furnished a horse to the prisoner, as the horse jumped the witness replied: "Give him his horse and you will see."

Dreyfus, the witness claimed, attended the German manoeuvres at Alsace at that time.

Colonel Jouaust: "Have you seen the prisoner since?"

Germain: "Yes. I recognized him in the Bois de Boulogne as Lieutenant Dreyfus."

Colonel Jouaust: "How did you know that?"

Germain: "An officer named D'Isfreville, Major, told me."

Colonel Jouaust: "Do you recognize him in the prisoner?"

Germain: "Yes."

WAS AN EMBEZZLER.

M. Demange inquired whether the witness had not been prosecuted for swindling and had been acquitted? Germain replied in the negative, but he subsequently admitted that he had been convicted of embezzlement June 17, 1892.

Counsel also showed Germain was sentenced to six months imprisonment for embezzlement in 1888.

M. Labori asked Germain if he was acquainted with M. De Beaupre, and the witness replied that he was not acquainted with him, but he added that M. Beaupre knew the facts to which he testified through the witness' friends and he also admitted having written to M. Beaupre, giving information which the latter had published in the Echo de Paris.

In reply to the usual question, Dreyfus admitted that about 1886 or 1887 he spent a furlough at Mulhausen. He denied emphatically, however, that he had ever been invited to any German manoeuvres or had ever attended any or that he had ever dined with a German officer.

Replying to Colonel Jouaust, Dreyfus said that while he was at Mulhausen he rode his brother's horse and did not remember anything about the horse mentioned by Germain.

Kuhlman, the livery stable keeper, who employed Germain at the time, testified that he never rode with Dreyfus, as stated by Germain, that he never went to the manoeuvres in company with Dreyfus, and absolutely denied all Germain's statements.

MAJOR D'INFRAVILLE.

Major D'Infraville testified that he had known Germain since 1894. He added that Germain informed him that Dreyfus attended the German manoeuvres. Witness had never said that an officer Germain saw in Bois de Boulogne was Dreyfus, for the simple reason that he did not know Dreyfus.

Captain LeMonnier, of the headquarters staff, who was a probationer on the staff at the same time as Dreyfus, deposed that while they were at the school of war in 1894, Dreyfus said he was well acquainted with a certain position to which the Germans attached great importance as a means of checking the French advance. This position, witness continued, was westward of Mulhausen and Dreyfus said he reached this opinion after following the German manoeuvres on horseback.

The prisoner at this point quietly pointed out that the position mentioned by Captain LeMonnier was situated in an entirely different locality from where he, the prisoner, is supposed to have followed the manoeuvres. The prisoner reiterated that he never attended the manoeuvres in question.

M. Villon, a tripe merchant, and another of the friends of M. De Beaupre, declared that when in Berlin during the year 1894 he overheard a conversation of some German officers who were laughing in an adjoining room. One of the officers, the witness said, expressed the opinion that a French officer should be guilty of treason, and his companion replied:

"It is a good thing for us. Do you know we were getting the plan of mobilization from Dreyfus?"

COMMISSARY FISCHER.

Special Commissary Fischer, of the eastern military railway system, deposed that he was ordered to investigate a leakage in the gunnery school at Bourges, and, he added, the results of his inquiries did not seem to incriminate Dreyfus.

Lieutenant Bernheim testified that while in garrison at Rouen he furnished Esterhazy with information and documents regarding artillery in which Esterhazy was much interested. The witness never was able to recover the documents. He supposed at the time that Esterhazy was anxious to increase his military knowledge.

ROGET TAXES EMBEZZLER.

General Roget asked Lieutenant Brugere if he was not the officer who wrote M. Cavaignac, then minister of war, a violent letter tendering his resignation, and declaring it was a dishonor to serve in the French army, (sensation.)

Lieutenant Brugere energetically protested against such a meaning being given to his letter which was quite contrary to its effect.

M. Labori said he thought it would be advisable to produce the letter in question and Colonel Jouaust promised to ask the minister of war for the document.

Captain Carvalho, of the artillery, also testified to the case with which the 120 short gun could be inspected.

Regarding the 1885 firing manual, witness said copies were obtainable in 1881 in all the regiments of the army and asserted that he had purchased a copy of the manual, which he placed at the disposal of the court. At this juncture M. Labori read a letter from a spy named "Corningue" stating that he had copied the firing manual in the room of Major Panizzardi, the Italian military attaché at Paris, in the presence of Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the German military attaché at Paris. He said he was not certain whether this was the 1891 or 1885 manual, and begged the president to question Colonel Picquart on the subject.

Colonel Picquart said he believed the 1885 manual was copied and that the copy was made in 1896 in Panizzardi's room in the presence of Panizzardi and another person.

Colonel Picquart added that Major Lauth ought to know something about a certain mark on the manual. All the manuals at the Versailles garrison were ordered returned to headquarters to see which one was missing.

Major Lauth expressed surprise at the fact that Colonel Picquart's recollections were so vague and added that Picquart had relations with the spy who he said was a doubtful character.

M. Labori asked to what spy Major Lauth was able to give a good character, to which the Major replied:

"Why, none," (laughter.)

M. Labori said Major Lauth insinuated that "Corningue" was trying to levy blackmail. Was that his idea?

Colonel Jouaust refused to allow the question and M. Labori exclaimed:

"You disallow every awkward question," (sensation.)

The stir created by this lively retort had not yet subsided when the government commissary, Major Carriere, rose and begged to point out that the defense was constantly asking leave to speak and that when he, the commissary, asked to do so, he was refused the necessary permission, to which Colonel Jouaust replied:

"I have heard enough. Hold your tongue. Be quiet. The incident is closed," (prolonged laughter.)

Addressing Colonel Picquart, M. Labori asked: "When did you know that the firing manual was being copied?"

Colonel Picquart: "During the summer of 1896."

General Hippolyte Sebert, retired, of the marine artillery, preceded his testimony by saying he did not think he ought to withhold the evidence he was about to give as he felt it could contribute to the rehabilitation of a judicial error. The general then criticised the bordereau from a professional standpoint, pointing out that the writer must have been a low classed man, with a correspondent on whose doles he was dependent.

NOT AN ARTILLERY OFFICER.

He said he was probably an officer but certainly not an artillery officer, adding that this was proved by the employment of expressions an artilleryman could not have used.

The witness gave a number of instances showing the dense ignorance displayed in gunnery technicalities by the writer of the bordereau, and, amid great silence, General Sebert declared that his study of the case had led him to the conclusion that the bordereau could not have been written by an artillery officer nor by an officer belonging to a special arm of the service who passed through the Polytechnic School, (excitement.)

General Sebert referred to the satisfaction he felt at knowing that the experts of the highest standing in handwriting had confirmed his opinion and he had dismissed M. Bertillon's assertions, saying that an examination of the witness, had easily found proof of the worthlessness of that demonstration, (sensation.)

EVIDENCE WAS SUSTAINED.

"I have been sustained in giving my evidence by my firm belief in the innocence of Dreyfus, and I am glad I

NEW GOVERNMENT

Revolutionists Name Vasquez as Provisional President.

WAITING FOR GEN. JIMINEZ

Leader of the San Domingan Revolution Now on His Way to Puerto Plata. People Stone Residences of Old Ministers.

(By Telegraph.)

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 1.—The revolutionists have formed the following provisional government:

President, Horatio Vasquez; Minister of the Interior, Jose Branche; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Domingo Ferrera; Minister of Finance, Samuel Mya; Minister of Justice, Jose Ma. Noel; Minister of Agriculture, Arturo Zeno; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Jose P. Guzman.

The seat of the provisional government, up to the present, has been at Moca.

There was some disorder here last night. The residence of Amia Damion, former minister Henrique and that of former Governor Pichardo, were stoned. Nobody, however, was injured. Henrique has resigned and it is supposed that the other ministers will do so.

AWAITING JIMINEZ.

CAPE HAITIEN, Sept. 1.—On receipt of a telegram from Jiminez, the leader of the revolution in Santo Domingo, saying he had been set at liberty and is leaving Santiago de Cuba for Puerto Plata, General Imbert, the actual governor of Puerto Plata, has announced that Jiminez will soon arrive at Puerto Plata. The whole country, it is added, is awaiting his arrival, and the population is calm.

General Guellito, the governor of Monte Cristi, alone refuses to capitulate. He declares he is awaiting confirmation of the news of the success of the revolution to give up the city and commit suicide.

"WAR CERTAIN," SAYS KRUGER.

BURGHES, While Hoping for Peace, Actively Prepare for War.

(By Telegraph.)

PRETORIA, Sept. 1.—The Volksraad has deferred the discussion of the correspondence between the imperial and Transvaal governments until Monday when a motion regarding the presence of British troops on the Transvaal border will be debated secretly.

Herr Fischer was present at the secret session of the Volksraad this evening, a circumstance that caused a great deal of curiosity. Large crowds gathered around the building, anxious to learn the latest intelligence. President Kruger remained with the executive until a late hour, discussing the situation.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 1.—The town is preparing for the eventualities of war. The inmates of the children's home are going to Natal.

The town council is providing a three months supply of food for the men and animals connected with the Seaverging Department. All outgoing trains are crowded and most of the prominent men have already left Johannesburg.

BURGHES EXCITED.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 1.—Reports received here from various outlying districts of the Transvaal describe them as being in a state of excitement. The Burghers, it is said, are watching the developments keenly, but the majority of them hope for a peaceful solution of the crisis. There is a general exodus of British subjects from the large towns.

WAR IS CERTAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post says: "President Kruger told a prominent Boer yesterday (Wednesday) that war was 'practically certain.' Every Boer is now armed with a Mauser and has a hundred rounds of ammunition, strictly for future use, with forty rounds for practice."

"I am convinced that the reports of the Boers not being prepared are only a pretense and that they will strike a blow when it is least expected."

Will Fight at Coney Island.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Jim Jeffries, of California, and Tom Sharkey, of Dunkirk, Ireland, will fight for the heavyweight championship of the world at the Coney Island sporting club October 23d. This was decided today at a meeting of the managers of the two pugilists.

The club gives a guarantee of \$20,000 and each fighter deposits a check for \$2,500 as a forfeit.

Monongahela Only Delayed.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Navy Department is still without the slightest apprehension on the score of the training ship Monongahela, although she is about five days over due at the Virginia Capes. This is a trifling delay in the case of a sailing ship, for the Monongahela was not expected to use her engines to any extent on a cruise as long as that from Funchal to Hampton Roads.

"Pops" Will Not Hold State Convention.

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The Populists of Massachusetts will not hold a State convention this year.

The executive committee defines the position of the party as follows:

Having for three years endorsed the Democratic State convention candidates for State offices and having voted for them it is well to continue doing so until the next national convention shall decide whether the national alliance of 1896 is to be continued, or a new and independent departure inaugurated.

YELLOW JACK RAGES

Two Deaths and Many New Cases at Key West.

SCOURGE AT NEW ORLEANS

Health Officers Establish Quarantine Against the Infected Localities. Garrison at Key West Ordered to Atlanta.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—General Frank, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has telegraphed the War Department that four cases of yellow fever have appeared at Key West and asking instructions.

In reply, General Miles sent telegraphic instructions directing the removal of the garrison at Key West to such point as Gen. Frank may deem best, but suggesting Fort McPherson on account of the ample quarters at that post.

The Key West garrison is composed of Batteries B and N, First Artillery. The acting assistant surgeon at Key West has also reported to General Sternberg that four cases of yellow fever have appeared in the town. There are no cases among the troops.

The garrison at Key West, it has been definitely decided, will go to Fort McPherson, Atlanta.

The Navy Department decided today to withdraw the force of the naval station at Key West, leaving only one or two caretakers who are immune. The station is small, and two tugs constitute the craft there.

STATE BOARD ACTS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 1.—Communication with Key West by the rest of the world has been cut off by orders of Dr. J. Y. Porter, executive officer of the Florida State Board of Health, on account of two deaths and several cases which have been diagnosed as yellow fever.

The order was issued late Thursday evening by Dr. Porter on the report of the existence of the disease in Key West from Dr. Charles B. Sweeting, agent of the board at Key West and sanitary inspector of the port. Dr. Porter, who left Key West one week ago on a brief vacation, was reached in Florida, and left orders to quarantine the island city. He will reach this city at noon tomorrow, and will immediately leave for the South, arriving at Key West on Sunday afternoon. Meantime no one will be allowed to leave the island until he shall arrive.

NEW CASES REPORTED.

The dead are, Dennis Eagan, Jr., deputy collector of customs at Key West, who was taken sick early in the week, and a boy named Cosgrove. Both were buried this morning. Five cases additional have been diagnosed as yellow fever, and seven suspicious cases are under surveillance. Those who have been declared to have the fever were named by Dr. Sweeting this afternoon as follows:

Cakley, Stoklin, Morris, Browder and Pate, all supposed to be white men. The suspicious cases are Taylor, Sturgis, Cockran, Rosenthal, Shomshied, Dr. McCallahan and Mrs. E. S. Sudlow the latter a resident of Jacksonville.

Dr. Porter's orders, State Senator Hunt Harris has been appointed to assist Dr. Sweeting in maintaining the strictest quarantine and from this energetic character it is certain that the orders will be most strictly carried out. The officers of the Board of Health here have been busy today trying to discover by wire the number of cases, the length of time they have been observed, and the source of the infection, but Dr. Sweeting has been unable to trace the disease.

QUARANTINE ESTABLISHED.

The officials have established a launch quarantine at Miami and have appointed additional inspectors to guard against possible infection from Key West. At Tampa the quarantine station and patrol are considered to be sufficient protection, as all vessels coming in are compelled to stop at this station. These two points are the only ones through which communication can be had with Key West, and they will be thoroughly guarded so that the possibility of infection from the beleaguered city is thus reduced to the minimum.

The news of the fever in Key West was received in this city with no alarm. There is no excitement nor will there be any, for previous experience has demonstrated the efficiency of the board under Dr. Porter, when Key West was formerly caught in the same trouble as now. The only communication excepting by telegraph, is over 150 files of water, and the rigid quarantine that has already been established is sufficient protection.

AUSTIN PUTS UP THE BARS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 1.—The State Health Department to-night ordered a rigid quarantine against New Orleans on passenger and freight business to continue indefinitely.

DIED OF THE SCOURGE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A special to the Times-Herald from Indianapolis says: "The State Board of Health to-day received a report of the death of a man at Vincennes from yellow fever. The man had recently returned from Cuba."

UDOLPH DIED OF THE FEVER.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 1.—A special to the Constitution from New Orleans says:

An autopsy held today on the body of young P. Udolph, who died yesterday, revealed the fact that death was caused by yellow fever. The case was reported to the authorities two days ago by Dr. Murray but the marine hospital service did not think the case one of yellow fever.

MOBILE QUARANTINES.

MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 1.—Owing to the reported death by yellow fever in New Orleans and two other cases disclosed there, Mobile county authorities proclaimed to-night a quarantine

FARQUHAR IS IN LINE

Commandant at Norfolk Will Probably Succeed Sampson

AS CHIEF OF THE SQUADRON

Rear Admirals Remy and Schley Are Probabilities. Change Will Be Made After the Dewey Reception in New York.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, September 1.—At the conclusion of the Dewey celebration at New York Admiral Sampson will be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. This action is to be taken at the request of the admiral, who has already had much more than his portion of sea service in his grade. After a short leave of absence he will be assigned to shore duty, probably in command of one of the navy yards.

AS TO HIS SUCCESSOR.

In considering the selection of Admiral Sampson's successor as commander of the North Atlantic station the Navy Department has practically narrowed the field down to two names. It has been laid down as the policy to be followed, that the commands of fleets and stations shall be reserved wherever practical, for the nine rear admirals of the first grade.

FARQUHAR OR REMY.

It has been found that of these officers who are not already on active service, or about to retire shortly, there are three names—Remy, in command of Portsmouth; Farquhar, commandant at Norfolk, and Schley, president of the retiring board. Farquhar has been longest on continuous shore duty, and it is indicated here that either he, or Remy is to succeed Sampson.

AWFUL THEIR CRIMES.

Voulet and Chanoine Committed Most Atrocious Deeds.

(By Telegraph.)

PARIS, September 1.—The Matin today published details of the investigation into the conduct of Captain Voulet and Captain Chanoine, charged with barbarous cruelties to the natives in the French Sudan, which led to the sending of an expedition, under Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb, after them. According to the paper, the two officers mentioned, who were in command of a column of troops, began their work of barbarity by heading a native who had declared he did not know a road about which he was being questioned.

WORSE THAN SAVAGES.

Subsequently, it is declared, Voulet captured eighty natives, of whom he killed twenty of the women and children, shot a soldier for wasting ammunition and burned a town of 10,000 inhabitants.

Chanoine, it is added, shot two of his men without trial for not pursuing native, and having lost six men in an engagement, rushed through a village and captured twenty of the inhabitants, of which number he killed ten, placing their heads on pikes.

It is further charged that Chanoine allowed his men to mutilate the bodies of the natives, who were killed by cutting off their heads.

COMMITTEE MET AGAIN.

Several Labor Day Committees Enlarged by the Trades Union Last Night.

The Labor Day committee of the Central Trades Union met last night, at which time the following additional were made to the present committees: Committee on Sports and Contests—William Richardson, Thomas Knote, E. C. Barham, J. B. Flynn, W. J. Hermann and H. W. Hoover.

Committee on Ball—M. P. Bolten, E. L. Hite and E. Morgan.

It was decided at the meeting to send letters of invitation to Messrs. J. F. Rowbottom, L. B. Manville, J. A. Hirschberg and Mayor A. A. Moss.

An invitation will also be extended to the mayor to make the opening address at the Casino on Monday, when the celebration is opened and to introduce the other speakers.

It is further stated that some parties have been going around among the business men of the city asking for contributions for the celebration.

These persons are not authorized by the union of any or the committees, and are frauds pure and simple. The merchants of the city are warned against giving them any money or other contribution.

Death of Capt. Ralph Clay.

Captain Ralph Clay, son of former Collector of Customs H. de B. Clay, died at San Francisco recently. He was at Manila and contracted fever, which resulted fatally. The young man was well known in this city, having lived here for a number of years.

Death of Mrs. Frank Henefor.

Mrs. Frank Henefor, wife of Mr. Henefor, a well known foreman at the shipyard, died in Philadelphia yesterday morning. Mr. Henefor left for that city last evening.

Weather Forecast.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Forecast for Virginia—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; high temperature; fresh east to south winds.

Calendar for This Day.

Sun rises 5:36.
Sun sets 6:32.
High water, 7:26 A. M., 7:36 P. M.
Low water, 1:14 A. M., 1:21 P. M.

Vessels Arrived.

Barges Oakland, Boston; S. R. Mead, Boston. Schooners Moonlight, New York; Lucy E. Friend, Fort Monroe. Steamers Aldersgate, (Br.) Willis, Rotterdam; Darlington, (Br.) Dunbar, Velez; Darlington, (Br.) Dunbar, Pasagonia; Lord Lansdowne, (Br.) Harrison, Adrossan.

BOILER IN BOWL FACTORY EXPLODES WITH FATAL RESULTS.

Man in Charge of the Shubrick.

THREE KILLED, THREE INJURED

Boiler in Bowl Factory Explodes With Fatal Results.

(By Telegraph.)

MANISTEE, MICH., Sept. 1.—The boiler in Chapman's and Sawyer's bowl factory at Copemish, thirty miles north of here exploded this afternoon, killing three and fatally injuring three others. The dead:

CHARLES HANDY.
GEORGE ESTABROK.
PERRY MELAPONT.

The fatally injured:

Oliver Sanders.
Robert Peterson.
Charles Taylor.
Howard Ketchum.

George Rice was severely, but not fatally scalded. The building was totally wrecked, debris being scattered for eighty rods around. Water was immediately thrown on the ruins and fire prevented.

Launch of the Shubrick.

(By Telegraph.)

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 1.—Wednesday, October 18, has been decided upon as the day for launching the "Shubrick," the first of the torpedo boats building here at the Trigg Ship Yard, and Miss Shubrick has been invited to christen the boat.

Vessels Sailed.

Steamers, City of Everett, La Verge, Boston; Aldersgate, (Br.) Willis, Rotterdam; Darlington, (Br.) Dunbar, Velez; Schooner Samuel Castrod, Walkerton. Barge Majestic, Alynas, out.

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